tions are owned by residents of Charleston, who go down in the morning and return at night, as it is not considered safe for white men to sleep on the islands over night, for the reason that they are liable to attacks of "country fever," which generally is fatal. The blacks, however, are exempt, and it is singular that they who gave me this information said, in talking of emancipation, that it is certain to result in the total extinction of the colored race.

Savannah is some 20 miles from the ocean, and in approaching, early in the morning, vast fields of level green stretching to the distant horizon were upon either hand, mostly devoted to the growing of rice. The yield of this grain is from 50 to 60 bushels per pere; the land is held at high figures, still I did not hear of any for sale, but the whole section is notoriously unhealthy, and only the colored people are residents; nor do they live on the lowest land, but on some ridges made, I think, by embankments, and even with them the average of life is low. On the whole, the growing of rice is attended with such loss of life that a barrel of this grain may be considered as connected with the sigh of a dying man. Savannah is an uncommonly well built city, the streets are wide, and often they are planted with four rows of trees, two of which are in the middle; but there is no paving, and the deep sand is a great obstruction. The sidewalks are well kept, though frequently the crossings are in the sand. Buil-st, is fine, and it is ornamented with many parks where other streets aross, and it terminates at a beautiful and large grove, in the center of which is a magnificent fountain where statues drip with waters, and surrounding it were roses, dahlias and other flowers, grove, in the center of which is a magnificent foun-tain where statues drip with waters, and surround-ing it were roses, dahlias and other flowers, all in full bloom. The grass is scanty and of a wild, wiry nature. I visited the freedmen's schools and found Northern lady teachers, some of whom were from Detroit, and they seemed to enjoy fair health. The Superintendent, Mr. Sharp, showed me through the various classes, and the exercises indicated general faithfulness. The teachers were all looking forward to the few months' vacation they were to enjoy, commencing in June, when they reall looking forward to the few months' vacation they were to enjoy, commencing in June, when they return to the North, and to the homes of their vonth. I was informed that the cost of the annual passage money of the teachers of the American Missionary. Association alone is \$15,000, which gives some indiation of the number. Formerly the lady teachers found the greatest difficulty in getting board, and sometimes they were obliged to live with the negroes, who have little or no idea of what food and a home should be, but this has been remedied, and now they have good houses, and if there is no family to take charge, they are their own housekeepers, having colored help, and thus it may be said they keep "bachelor's hall." Savannah being an inoportant point, they have a large, commodious house for the accommodation of the teachers there, and beside ior those going to or coming from the interior, and especially for those who are sick and are on their way home, which reminded me of the account in Pilway home, which reminded me of the account in Pil-grim's Progress of Christian passing the lions that he might stop and rest in the Palace Beautiful on

his way to the Celestial City.

I was told by the natives of Savannah that their city is remarkably healthy, and Charleston people said the same of their city, and they might add in proof of this that the climate has such a remarkable effect on the body that people with gray hair are seldom seen.

seldom seen.

The Savannah River is a noble stream, and a steamboat runs once a week to Augusta. Sharks are abundant, and alligators are so common that I saw a shop where young ones are kept for sale. A yearling is about a foot long, and he brings from 75 cents to \$125, according to the state of the market. I saw several doubled up in a common candy jar, and when the schotcoper runked, one out ut somitmed and several doubled up in a common candy jar, and when the shopkceper pulled one out it squirmed and opened its mouth as if it wanted to bite. A young man who was present said he kept one in his back yard several years, but it never became good for anything, for whenever it could get a chance it killed the cats and chickens by striking them with its tail. I neglected to inquire what food they relish best. Of the palmetto tree, of which so much his been said. I have seen but few, and these were in gardens, but I am told that they grow abundantly on the island and sea coast. The magnolis seemed by the island and sea coast. The magnolia seemed by no means common, for I was directed to one as a curiosity; I think I saw a few of these trees in the woods. I inquired if there was a real estate agency in the city, but could bear of none, nor could I learn that any land was for sale, nor was there an agricultural society, nor could any one direct me to a gentral society, nor could any one direct me to a gentral total search was informed on the agricultural interdeman who was informed on the agricultural inter-

tleman who was informed on the agricultural interests of the State, except in regard to rice. As a general thing, they seemed to know the least about their reighbors affairs of any people I ever saw.

Leaving Savannah, we entered almost immediately into the wilderness. Where an opening appeared I was reminded of such improvements as are made in a Western State on poor land by a squatter who lives by making ax-helves. In many places who lives by making ax-helves. In many places through the pine woods wild grass grew abundantly, and furnished what seemed excellent food, but there were no cattle. In one place, however, was a large section of woods fenced in, and many cattle were feeding. At first the timber was wholly pine, but in passing low land there were cypress in the wettest, and oak gum and a few poplar in the dryest places. This is called "bay land," and when cleared and cultivated it is highly productive, but for the most part it was untouched by the ax. The growth of timber in these most places, and in a latitude so far South, was far less than I expected, and it was not near so heavy and thick as is the original forest growth of western New-York. Even where corn fields had a spotow land there were cypress in the wette good stand there was an unequal growth and a spot-ted appearance, while the average yield is not above eight bushels to the acre. The usual vegetation by the roadside and in uncultivated fields is a wild and the roadside and in uncultivated fields is a wild and quite thinly set grass, dog fennel, and occasionally sprigs of white clover. In some old fields, along with the ever present sedge, was a high plant called bear grass. As to Bermuda grass and Japan clover, there were scarcely more than specimens. Blackberries were everywhere, and dead ripe, but raspberries were nowhere seen. Thistles, mullins, and iron weeds were rare, and the whole appearance of the soil indicated that vegetation made a slow and refuctant growth. When the train stopped I was out to talk with the people—not with the farmers, as we understand such, but with those who sit in porches, or keep stores or saloons. To the inquiry as to the prices of land, I was told that none was selling, still if anystores or saloons. To the inquiry as to the prices of land, I was told that none was selling, still if anybody wanted to buy it could be had in tracts from 200 to 1,200 acres at from \$3 to \$6 an acre, mostly in cultivation, and it was always added that the right kind of man could make a fortune. Did I want to buy 7 I was struck with the answer of a postmaster, express agent, or storekeeper, who had one eye, a red nose, and whose clothes had seen better days, and who was about 25 years old; that he had 1,600 acres who was about 20 years out, that he mad hoos access its one place and 2,000 in another, and that he would sell for \$2 50 an acre. When I asked if it was not worn out, he said it would last four or five years more. I have no doubt but he had the land, for I have learned that every man who wears clothes any way decent has land to sell. The farm-houses on these large plantings were by no means could or se large plantations were by no means costly or tidy; generally there were a few peach trees, but no apple or cherry trees. The gardens contained onions, lettine, beans, and Irish potatoes, and vere worked wholly by the women. Currents and coseberries I did not see, and flowers were rare.

Augusta is a beantiful, busy town of about 22,000 inhalitants. The streets are wide and a part well. inhabitants. The streets are wide, and a part well shaded—some with four rows of trees; there are street cars, the fare 10 cents, good water works, and a plenty of water for watering the streets, which is done by each householder from hose, and in the afternoon Main-st. is arched on each side for a mile with jets of water. The sidewalks alone are paved. There are many points of interest, for the adjoining country is passably well improved, particularly the bottoms of the Savannah River, and anywhere near the town land is valued as high as \$100 an acre. The Augusta Cotton Mill, near the city, is a first class establishment, having two large buildings and repair shops. They are run by water-power, taken from the river, 9 miles above. There are 15,048 spindles and 508 looms, which produce 158,000 yards or 140 bales of shirting, sheeting, or drilling, per week, which is 51 yards per day from each loom, and to produce this bi yards per day from each loom, and to produce this 125 bales of raw cotton are required. There are about 500 operatives, who work 11 hours a day; 128 are men, the rest women and children, and all, except superintendents. are natives of the South. It is conceded everywhere that Northern men are required to manage such establishments. The mill pays about \$15,000 per mouth in wages; women make about \$25 a mouth, day laborers from \$28 to \$22, and rent is free for 150 families. There is a private free school; there are two churches, both mainly supported by the mill, and a Sunday-School of 600 pupils, while the population is about 2,000. When I asked the Superintendent if the health of the operatives was good, he said it was perfectly so, and when I asked him what made so many girls and women look waxy and yellow, he said they were a great deal better off than they ever were at home. Nine miles distant is the Grante Mill, which is a little larger, having 576 looms, and making 165,000

Rine miles distant is the Grantle Mill, which is a little larger, having 576 looms, and making 165,000 yards a week. Four other mills, though at some distance, do their business here. There are several other mills in the State, all but two run by water power, and all. I believe, owned by Southern men. The wages paid Superintendents is about \$125 a month, which is more than is paid North, and it is an industry for such to come.

an inducement for such to come.

The manner of speaking in this part of the South

is peculiar. It is true that Baltimore has a way, and Washington, Philadelphia, and New-York each a

SAVANNAH AND RICE PLANTATIONS—LADY
TEACHERS OF FREEDMEN'S SCHOOLS—VEGETATION IN A HOT CLIMATE—THE CITY OF
AUGUSTA—COTTON FACTORIES—AIKEN, AND
SOUTHERN FRUIT-GROWING AND WINEMAKING.

[FEOM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 29, 1869.—There is no railroad
from Charleston to Savannah, except around by Aagusta, so I made the journey by sea in the night. I
sould have gone by day, and taken the inside passage, among the islands, but the boat by this route
tuns infrequently, and as the journey through the
South was to be made in two months, something was
to be sacrificed. I was told that the crop of Sen
fisland cotton grown on the islands and shores has
failed every year since the surrender, and that vast
sums have been lost. To a great extent the plantations are owned by residents of Charleston, who go
down in the morning and return at night, as it is
not considered safe for white men to sleep on the
islands over night, for the reason that they are liable
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ple; and thus the pronunciation which was

From Augusta I went to Aiken, S. C., 17 miles distant, the fare being \$1 by one train and 75 cents by another. I wish here to correct a mistake made by Appletons' Guide, for it states that the fare on the Appletons' Guide, for it states that the fare on the Southern Railroads is six cents a mile. From Columbia to Charleston the distance is about 125 miles, and the fare is only \$6 50; and from Savannah to Augusta the fare and distance are about the same. From Charleston to Savannah, 120 miles, the fare is \$8, without meals, but this is by the boat. Now, striking an average of the fare from Augusta to Aiken, it will be 87† cents, which is only five cents six mills and three-quarters of a mill a mile. This is a small matter, but the Southern roads should have justice done them.

a small matter, but the Southern roads should have justice done them.

Aiken is 600 feet above tide water. The timber of the country is pine, and a little hard wood. The soil is generally sandy, with a clay subsoil near the surface, and grass is rare. For many years this place has been noted for the purity and life-giving properties of the air. It is said that many people have gone thither, both from the South and North, prostrated with disease, and after a suitable residence have returned in sound health to their homes and friends. What the specific action of the air may be is perhaps unknown, but it is said to be so intensely oxygenized as to increase insensible perspiration, and to relieve the diseased organs, while the kidneys are incited to increased action. The heat was intense while I was there, but was not inconvenient; cool nights are common, and it seems to me that tense while I was there, but was not inconvenient; cool nights are common, and it seems to me that they demand increased care for the patient. Still, as the ague is said to be unknown, no great injury may arise. From my experience I conclude that musketo netting is necessary, but the hotel keeper seemed to have a different opinion.

The town is of respectable size, and there are comfortable, and some fasteful, dwellings. Patients

The town is of respectable size, and there are com-fortable, and some tasteful, dwellings. Patients have complained that their residence was monoton-ous; but measures have been taken to lay out ave-nues, to establish a park, and to secure such means have complained that their residence was monotonous; but measures have been taken to lay out avenues, to establish a park, and to secure such means of amusement and exercise as are common at other Summer resorts. It is also proposed to build a hotel, which may be thought important, since I was told that the boarders sometimes go to Augusta to get a good dinner. The price for board is \$4 a day, or \$90 a month; for a man and his wife, in separate rooms, \$180 a month; in one room, \$150 a month. All provisions come from Charleston, which means from New-York, and it seemed to me that they had been a long time on the way. As the soil, as it is cultivated, is poor, private families ought to do well in keeping boarders, have plain, clean rooms, and furnish common food, well cooked. Several Northern men have bought nice farms with good houses, in the vicinity, and I am surprised that they do not improve this opportunity. Near the town improved farms are held at \$30 and \$40 an acre; a few miles distant they can be bought for less than a quarter of the money, and not be cheap then, unless for growing cotton. About ten years ago, Dr. Wood and some others of this place urged the planting of fruit. The work was entered upon with vigor, and I visited many of the orchards and vineyards. The farm of J. C. Derby is less than a mile from the town, and it contains several hundred acres. There is a most extensive vineyard, a part of which is in complete order; the growth made was great, and the fruit was nearly half grown. Beside there is a large peach orchard, an apple orchard beginning to bear, and there were three acres in strawberries. Shipments are made by rail to Charleston, where most of the fruit is soid, and when opportunity offers some is sent to New-York.

There are large vineyards for 10 miles around. Last year they were troubled with the rot, and now they are planting, or at least praising, the Scuppernong, as containing a mint of money, but as it will not sell for a table grape they propose to make wine. I visited wha

nors, as containing a mint of the propose to make wine.

I visited what is called the best fruit farm planted by a native South Carolinian, and which recently sold quite low. There were perhaps 20 acres in pears, grown up to weeds to stop the blight, and 20 acres in grown up to weeds to stop the blight, and 20 acres in apples, which are not bearing this year; still this fruit usually does well. Then there was a large peach orchard. It seemed to me that peach trees do not grow well in this climate, or the people do not know how to cultivate them, for they are small, make a slow growth, and the foliage is of a yellow cast.

There was a large vineyard at a distance, but I was taken to the wine-cellar. I had not supposed there was such an establishment in all the Southern States. It was made by digging some five feet into the side of a hill, when a rough structure was placed over it, amply providing for ventilation. The door was made of thin boards, buttoned together; it was fastened with a chain and padlock, and on entering I saw 10 or 12 casks, being old ones from Charleston, and holding awo or three barrels each, all of which contained more or less wine. The walls of the cellar were of more or less wine. The walls of the cellar were of red earth, and a dozen or so old bottles lay on the ground, ready, as I supposed, to be filled for customers. I tasted of the wine. What might be done in the way of wine-making can be ascertained better when they get some one there who understands the business. They are doing themselves and the country great injustice by stating, and trying to believe, that they know enough to make Scuppernong, or any other wine, that will sell in Northern markets at \$4, or away \$6.2 arallon. rs or less wine. The walls of the cellar

even \$2 a gallon.

Some years Northern shipments of fruit have been Some years Northern shipments of fruit have been quite satisfactory, but the quantities were small. Last year such men shipped a few hundred packages, principally of peaches, and then stopped, and the fruit rotted in the orchards, for in most cases there were no returns, and in some the shipper lost the freight. This year they are so discouraged that they do not know whether they will ship at all, but much will depend on the weather, for if unfavorable the fruit commences to rot by the time it reaches Charleston. There are two obstacles; one is the Charleston. There are two obstacles; one is the great distance, and the other, boats leave Charleston

great distance, and the other, boats leave Charleston only twice a week, and at such times as to make much of one shipment a less. One of the boats arrives in New-York on Saturday, and cannot be unloaded until Monday, which prevents the fruit from being put upon the market until Tuesday, and by that time the other ship comes.

I am surprised that these fruit and vegetable growers should depend upon New-York, when there are the four cities of Augusta, Savannah, Columbia and Charleston, containing a population of at least 120,000 within a few hours transit. So far as I could learn, good fruit is grown nowhere else in the Gulf States, and it seems to me they ought to find a good market at home. A man from Michigan, living near Alken, showed me a strawberry bed less than 100 feet square, and from the fruit sold in the town he realized \$100. It is true that the people in those realized \$100. It is true that the people in those cities are at present poor, but a few good cotton crops will make money plentiful, and then these fine orchards and vineyards of Aiken ought to bring handsome returns.

MORMONISM - JOSEPH SMITH VS. BRIGHAM YOUNG.
One of the followers of Joseph Smith writes a letter to The San Francisco Chronicle, denouncing the Mormons of Utah and their immoral practices. He

a letter to The San Francisco Chronicle, denouncing the Mormons of Utah and their immoral practices. He says:

"The 'Mormons in Utah' arrogate to themselves the name 'Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints,' the name by which the original church founded by Joseph Smith was called. In consequence of this, all who claim to be Mormons are made to share the opprobrium of a thinking world, cast upon them through the moral turpitude of the few in Utah, whereas the Mormons in Utah are solely entitled to disdain for the practice of polygamy and its concomitant evils. The Mormons proper, or the 'True Latter Day Saints,' hold those doctrines in as much derision as other people, because they believe them to be beresies and contrary to the constitutional doctrines of the church, so much so as light is to dark. The Mormon community in Utah is not the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints no more than a monsrehial government is a republican one, and the extreme difference is fully as great. The true Mormon Church is presided over by Joseph Smith, and one of its chief aims at the present time is to redeem its honor from the vile aspersion brought upon it by that people. The reputed Mormonism of Utah, disloyal element as it is, uttering such fearful anathemas against the Government, and openly declaring war as it do but a few years since, are sufficient reasons why its mysteriousness should be cleared away, and its true import be properly understood. True Mormons desire it should be understood, and are now laboring with zeal to convince the nation, that, as a church, it has no fellowship with the disloyal element in Utah, nor with its shameful practices, and it never will relax its efforts until the last vestige of the Utah apostacy from the original faith is removed from our soil.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION. The sixth anniversary of the University Con

The sixth anniversary of the University Convocation of the State of New-York will be held at the Capital in the city of Albany, on Tuesday, the 3d day of August next, at 16 o'clock a. m., and 18 expected to continue three days. Papers and discussions may be expected on the following subjects by the most distinguished educators of the State:

1. Normal instruction in colleges; 2. At what age is it expedient and desirable that young men should be admitted to college? 3. Honorary degrees; 4. What further action is desirable in relation to the declinal system of weights and measures? 5. The Miltary Roll of Honor; 6. University education—its prospects in the United States; 7. The relation of teachers and academies to Teachers' Institutes; 8. The study of Natural History; 9. The study of the English language; 10. How far can comparative physicology be taught in the college course? 11. The Importance of academies; 12. The American University; 13. Annals of public education in the State of New-York; 14. Esthetics of the Troy Fomale Seminary; 15. School government; 16. The study of geology as ary; 15. School government; 16. The study of geology as a means of mental discipline; 17. English Grammar. Other subjects will also be discussed.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1869,

THE FASHIONS.

The fondness for white and for rose-colored toilets during July and August, which are really the only Summer months we have, is a graceful adoption of French fancies. The chatelaines across the water appear in demi-toilet and high dress, decked in the same snowy or flushed robes which so numerably set off the poorest complexion. White satin jean suits for morning walks, or flowing robes of namesook or Victoria lawn for the house, are followed by vapory muslins for the evening or ball toilet, made in the prevailing mode, with puffs, flounces, and paniers, with fichu or parure of lace. These are adopted both by delicate blondes and by cleander-cheeked brunettes. Those whose complexion has lost its first freshness prefer the warm rose de chine or the pale elegance of the acacia rose, and the tints deepen to ruddy scarlet, till, in looking at a room full of ladies in evening dress, one is tempted to repeat the lines from "Springtime:"

Come winds, and waft within my roor The snow lakes of the cherry bloom Come winds, and waft within my rea The fery blossoms of the beach."

To suit these fancies the most beausius raprics are devised in less expensive materials than the white brilliantine silks, and brocades strewn with convolvuluses, and star-flowers, which form the grand tollette of court dames. The clear white glace silk of the best quality is \$4 a yard, 27 inches wide. From this we find white tissues muslin de soie, finer, if possible, than grenadine, but less diaphanous. Bareges at \$3 50 a yard, narrow widths, the grenadine brocade with flowers in white floss raised on its coloriess surface; grenadine with white velvet figures, and the beautiful shot silks of different shades, pearl. white, chalk-white, and ivory-white, which only show their refined qualities in the strongest light. The fine robes of muslin de soie with lace flowers introduced in medallions, have hardly been seen here, but are little in price below the most extravagant silks. More ordinary materials are found in various mixtures of silk, linen and wool. The ramic cloth is a novelty made from the new wooly flax, which has been imported unconsciously in the body of cheap silk for several years.
It resembles white mohair in its flat threads and faint luster, but washes like ordinary muslin. It is useful for walking suits, as in durability it is next to pongee. The glossy silken yak cloths and goat's hair fabrics in white, are scarcely inferior to rich silk in their glace lights; they are especially recommended as transparents for muslin robes, as they are only \$2 50 a yard for 32 inch widths. The white pongee, which is coveted for walking suits, is from \$3 50 to \$1 75 a yard, according to width. These materials last a lifetime, and can be washed like linen. They should only be trimmed with flounces, ruffles, and scollops of the same, as silk trimmings have to be taken off every time a suit is refreshed. White iron barege is rather a novelty, and makes a serviceable dinner dress, or a second rate evening robe. Cheap white goat's hair, very silky and pleasing in effect, is \$1 25 a yard. Bindings and ruches of white taffeta are appropriate trimming. as they will keep their freshness as long as the dress will. Pure white taffeta poplins striped with pearl or ivory tinge are pretty for carriage dresses, worn with black lace shawls. The shades are very fine, and have the grace to stand needful washing. In vegetable fabrics the linen lawns, both white and in colors, have a deserved popularity. They are just like new every time they are done up, having none of that flaccid look which spoils the charm of muslins. Great improvement can be made by ordinary laundresses in doing up cotton muslins, and organdie by dipping them in a starch made by mixing a 12 cent bottle of white mucilage with a pail of blue water. After this, clap the muslins well, or shake them out, and iron with a moderately heated iron, putting a piece of old jaconet over the dress before it is pressed. The improvement will astonish any home committee on domestic affairs. The reason is very simple; in the first place, the basis of mucilage is the clear gum of starch, which gives newly manufactured goods that crispness without gloss, which is so desirable. In the next placethe hot iron shrinks the muslin and crushes the threads, giving them a wavy look, which the care suggested prevents. Laces should be dipped first into boiled starch, and then into cold, and stretched by hand when half dry, never suffering them to be ironed. The mischief done to fine articles by irons is so great that I hope the time will come when ladies will no more think of having their laces and muslins washed at home than they would press their straw bonnets by hand, but will send them to the tender mercies of the mangle, or press, in the hands of a blan-chisseuse. The growing taste for lace corresponds with the elegance of white toilets. The old royal point is revived, the costlicst lace ever worn, and the antique patterns are sought with as much eagerness as connoisseurs show for old paintings or Dresden china. Honiton is in favor abroad, and next to this the lovely Guipure lace in Honiton patterns. The geometrical figures are mixed with the wide arabesques and involutions of the English lace. It will be well for ladies of taste to secure their paniere or set of these latter laces, before it comes into full fashion, for merchants have some handsome pieces which have remained on hand a long time, gathering value with age, but which are to be had at prices which seem moderate in comparison with the fashionable laces here. A scarf may be had for \$60, a shawl of elegant quality for \$250, and a flounce half a yard deep, eautiful in pattern and fineness, for \$15 a yard. In point applique of the same quality, the piece would be nearly quadruple. The superior beauty of Houiton over applique I believe has never been questioned. The delicate Mechlin lace is sought for trimming handkerchiefs and chemisettes, also the English thread lace, and Valen ciennes, of frost-like fineness and extravagant price. The beauty of the Valenciennes is imperfectly understood by those who have only seen the common specimens. The fine pleces are not inferior in delicacy and beauty to point de Venise. A single handkerchief of fine Valentiennes sells for \$250, and more resembles the film wover by frost on the window pane than anything wrought by human fingers. An improvement should be noticed in real English lace, which by working it with a peculiar

stitch, gives the effect of point lace. In woven laces, floral patterns are preferred. Every variety of jacket is shown in lama lace; with or without siceves, beited or loose in front, and vice versa; basques, shawl-jackets, and overdresses in piece to suit any purse. I shall notice only such qualities as are strictly desirable Jackets, \$35 to \$45; shawl-shaped sacques, \$28, on account of the shape, which has not taken general fancy; shawls, \$60 to \$00. Thread-lace fichus, Marie Antoinette shape, with a frill on the edge, are \$110; in lama, \$28; the bouque tiere fichu, without frill or ends, the points crossed at the belt, are \$80 in thread face, \$24 in lama. A thread shawl, coarse but still desirable, is \$100; a really good one may be had for \$250. Lace was never more used than now for trimming dresses; Valenciennes on organdie and lawn, and silk or satin. Irish point is approved for rich silk, to be used with velvet headings. Cluny is approved only when used over bands of silk on light poplins, when it has a pretty effect. Lace is a favorite trimming for from bareges. Ruffles of the material are edged with black blonde or thread lace, and insertions are placed over colored silk or satin. Rows velvet ribbon are again used on every kind of material, but one cannot think it any more appropriate for Summer dresses than the heavy plumes and velvet facings are for Summer hats. The velvet is used on light gray and dust-colored poplins and mohairs, on which it forms the sole heading for flounces, an effect more suitably given by ruches of black ribbon, or bands of bias silk. Negligee jacke ts for the seaside or morning wear anywhere are of white opera flannel, edged by a pinking of black silk, which shows below the scolloped edge of the jacket. The cuffs and sailor collar correspond. With this jacket, which is worn for strolls along the beach, or forenoon shopping, the correct thing to wear is a small sailor hat of white rock straw, with long black fringed ribbon crossed by a Roman bar at the end. These hats trimmed are \$10. For afternoon and evening, the wrap is a burnous of thin Turkish stuff, white, with dark bright stripes, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver. Shawls of delaino and barege are striped after the same manner, and are \$3 each. They are worn with Arab fold in the back, and looped on the shoulder with fancy pins, the fronts belted down. This is the usual mode of draping all shawls, whether cashmere, crape,

lace, or humbler material. Muslin and pique sun-hats have been found so conve pient for children that older persons have adopted them. The plateau shape, which is an oval foundation, perfectly flat as a table mat, will be found convenient, covered with puffs of white percale muslin or plain pique, adged with muslin embroidery, the crown formed by a large puff with ruche of muslin round it, or a notched ruche of silk. These garden hats are serviceably made of colored percale or fine brown linen edged with parrow lace, the kind called machine-made thread lace, Men's hats even are made of white marseilles sewed plain on a stiff foundation. Cape bonnets of muslin are made like hoods, with soft crowns, shoulder-capes, and deep revers. White dotted muslin, lined with stiff pink or blue percale, edged with Alexandra ruffling, is quite pretty. In round hats, the newest shape is the Valois, with very high sloping crown, and turned-up brim, with cavaller feather. The model is fine black English straw, the brim lined with black silk piped with white lace and two full black plumes mixed with gray and white. Another is of white straw, lined with Sultau red silk, fastened at the side by a Sultan bow, and dark red and gray feathers. The Charles II. hat is much

more graceful; it is of white English straw, wide and

graceful, with crown nearly three inches high, trimmed by a ruche of white under the edge, and bow with ends

of broad white ribbon, a long curling plume at the side. The Versailles slopes from a narrow crown, and is turned up at the back; it is a small hat, in favor for dress occasions. The trimming is double fails of black lace concealing the brim, with rich feathers or field flower wreaths falling from the crown. Long gauze vails are worn with all narrow-brimmed hats. In colors, the choice ranges among exquisite ahades, mignonette green, myosotis blue, primrose, a bright gold, to the old rich maroon, which is in high favor to set off white and gray costumes. Tired of the grave but delicate gray and black toilets, the modistes now combine gray with violet or marcon, as the wearer is fair or dark. White costumes are looped over broad striped skirts of white and violet, white and blue, or white and Roman colors. The latter is a favorite style, and the sash and scarf correspond.

PLAIN WORDS, NOT TO BE READ AT TABLE.

There are days when-not to use too refined an expression—the city smells with extraordinary power. Coming down Broadway, yesterday, we encountered and counted 1,327 (not to exaggerate) well defined—let us say odors-although the Saxon word is the only one fit to b used in the connection. To the obvious and fil-humored suggestion that we might have been better employed, we reply that it is part of the duty of a journalist to enuperate and expose abuses, and that in doing this he may as well use his nose as his eyes.

In the hope, then, of promoting content among country readers, and of suggesting compensations for the misery which those who remain in the city during hot weather are obliged to undergo, we dip our pen in the

cologue bottle and proceed.

Before setting forth our complaint, we make the admission that a city has a natural, inalienable right to-smell some. A den of beasts, where lions, and panthers, and monkeys are shut up in cages, cannot be expected to affect the olfactories in precisely the same manner as do the airy deserts, the boundless, flower-scented wilds where those same beasts once enjoyed freedom and sweetness. When the human animal, developed from the aforesaid monkeys-if Darwin be correct-is penned up, thousands within a narrow space, eught he not to submit with all possible grace to attendant inconveniences? We answer yes, certainly; but there is a point beyond which-the proverb is somewhat musty.

This point is reached when, passing through some of our streets, one finds stagmant filth festering upon the pavement; when, retreating from this, he draws in breath from leaky gas-pipes; when the various exuviæ of certain restaurants send up a cloud of incense through the gratings of the sidewalk; when the meat market breathes upon you, and the back courts send tale-bearers through every opening to your ears-no, nostrils; when sewers, sinks, gutters, factories, ill-kept houses and shops, whisky-drinkers and tobacco-chewers, and all manner of live and dead dogs, make one grand army of nuisances, and assail your unarmed, unprotected, and indefensible-nose. It is useless to murmur; all we can do is to smile and

smell, in the sweet hope that to-morrow will not be so bad as to-day. Where are the City Fathers ! you ask, dear country cousin-bless you for your fragrant green-ness!—can they endure such horrible "odors !" Yes, they can. They havn't got any noses, they are all

pocket and paunch. They turn their flat faces up to heaven, and say, "City improvements are going on very rapidly, Sir; quite as fast as the taxes will allow; and there is the Central Park, you know!" Yes; let us be thankful that there is one breathing-

place, even if, in comparison with our wants, it is no bigger than the bung-hole to a cask.

But this fact we would like to impress upon you, Jonathan, as it may make you willing to stay where Providence has cast your lot, whether on the hills of New-Hampshire or in the pines of New-Jersey. "Taxes" enough are wasted, stolen, "lost"-in pockets alwaysevery month to drive out three-fourths of these fetid ests, and keep the city clear of them for three years. We would be willing to submit to the insults of the other fourth, as incidental to urban life, but it is an aggravation difficult to bear to know that you are paying three dollars out of four to perpetuate the reign of all-pervadng pastiness. However, things are not altogether what they seem. It

ould seem that in such a poisonous atmosphere nothing healthy or beautiful could grow. We who live in the eart of this great steaming caldron of uncleanness know that, badly off as we are, there are some things which will be a joy forever. During this same walk down Broadway, we passed a

crippled beggar-one of these that make a preteuse of serving the public by working on a hand-organ. There was not in this case the blue uniform appealing to patriotic memories; the performer was a little girl who had apparently suffered amputation of a leg. We sawia man give her a sharp look and pass by, not altogether Levite fashion, but evidently thinking, here's another humbig. After proceeding, perhaps a dozen rods, he turned back fumbling in his pocket with his sweaty hand -no easy work on a hot day-and made his quiet and hurried gift with a look of pity which there was no mis-

Now if he had been a Down-East country visitor, or a good-natured, never-in-a-hurry individual, or a "philanthropist," or a parson, we should have thought nothing it. But we happened to know him as a city born and red man of business, close-fisted and contemptuous, as far from being imposed upon as is the North-West wind in Winter. His judgment is as quick and sharp cutting as the surgeon's knife. He knew that there was more or less of imposition under those rags, and that somebody beside the unfortunate before him might appropriate her earnings. He had time to follow in his mind the long train of humbugs which pass before the eyes of New-Yorkers every day, and which does more to choke pity than all novels and sermons do to revive it. He did not measure his benevolence by the deserts of the beggar, but gave simply because there was misery which he could partially relieve. We forgot the smells while regaled by the perfume of his charity. The pennies dropped by the crowd may have been given from mere impulse; this man gave after reflection, not because he was generous by temperament, but because he remem bered that with the best of us, as with the worst, the good will of others must outrun our claims upon them, if Society is to be sweeter scented than the offal heaps of the street.

If, while "rings" rob us of the privilege of a pure atmosphere, and rank offenses smell to Heaven from a thousand dens of iniquity, the "quality of mercy is not strained" by all the money-makers, so that we may now and then behold or perform a worthy action, who knows out we may yet send forth to the world an Eau de New York as famous as the favorite perfume which comes from the Rhine. It may not be expected in bottles, but in copies of THE TRIBUNE, containing a record of whatsoever things are pure and lovely in the lives and conduct of our citizens.

THE INDIANS.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE QUAKER AGENTS. The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial prints a private letter from Dr. Edward Painter, one of the recently appointed Quaker Indian Agents. We extract what he says about the Omahas:

"While we were looking at some Buffalo fish during the

private letter from Dr. Edward Painter, one of the recently appointed Quaker Indian Agents. We extract
what he says about the Omahas:

"While we were looking at some Buffalo fish during the
first day of our journey, we discovered a company of our
Omaha Indians coming down the road toward us on their
little ponies, with pack saddles, laden, we supposed from
their appearance, with robes, furs, etc. These were the
first we had seen of the objects of our concern, for whom
we had forsaken the comforts of our home to sid in the
tardy redress of the great wrongs we believe they have
suffered, and I felt my heart glow with strance and deep
emotions as they approached us. They came along in
single file on their ponies, some males, and some females,
with here and there a papoose swaddled up in a blanket,
riding quietly along with a squaw who was the owner;
its little coppery face and slick black hair peering out
above the blanket that inclosed it. Some of them had
long poles, dragging their ends on the ground behind
the ponies. These were to set up for topess, which
they cover with buffalo skins to make a kind of tent
when they encamp for the night, a hole being left for the
smoke to escape. We spoke pleasantly to them as they
passed along by us, to which some of them replied with a
kind of grunt, and a pleasant grin. One of them was a fine
looking fellow, perhaps, 25 or 30 years of age, his face painted red up to the roots of his shining and exuberant suit of
jet black hair. He looked inquisitively atus, and the garrulous proprietor of the fish-pond beckoned him to come up to
our wagon, saying, as he approached us, by way of an introduction, Major.—Omaha—new Major (for, be it known,
the agent at the reservation is always known by the title
of Major, and I was told inherited that title in virtue of
his position from Government). He could understand a
little English, and, on discovering who I was, he honored
me with a broad grin and a grunt, promptly extending
his hand. We had a cordial shaking of hands, which I
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through the interpreter. There are seven of them. Yellow Snake is one of the most active. He got me to examine his eyes this morning. I shall no doubt have plenty of medical practice, have had several cases already. I had a long talk with Louis Saunsace, the naterpreter "* I wish I could tell you in ore about the Interpreter "* I wish I could tell you in ore about the Indians. A number of them have called on me, among them several chiefs—yellow Snake, Giling a, Lion, Gindeha-ha, etc. They are fine specimens of their race. Some of them have gaudy red blankets, with leggins; a few dress in citizens' clothes. A number of young women have also called to see us, and all seemed pleased that we have come. They will let us have cows, to make as much milk and butter as we please. To look at these poor people, you would think they would be as little likely to want to hart you as I would be.

THE SILVER MINES OF NEVADA.

WHITE PINE-HOW THE SILVER ORE IS FOUND, HOW IT IS MINED AND REDUCED, AND HOW MUCH IT YIELDS. IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., June 18 .- The old emi-

grant trail to California, via the Humbelt and Carson Rivers, revealed a vast sterile waste, lying to the eastward oward Great Salt Lake, to which the title of the Great Basin or American Desert was universally and appropriately applied. It was my misfortune to cross this uninteresting tract late in the Summer of 1864, and its long, dreary wastes, destitute of water and vegetation, save the omnipreent artemisia, with nothing to relieve the rugged, repulsive monotony of low ranges of barren mountains, forming the only visible border to the vast alkali flats, through which the slow laboring train crept, left impressions upon my mind not at all pleasant. Ex ploring parties through Arizona and New-Mexico, surveying for a stage road about 600 miles south of this, found a similar, or, if possible, a still more barren waste to traverse, and the conclusion naturally arrived at was that the two roads fairly represented the intermediate country. Accordingly South-Eastern Nevada was conveniently disposed of as "an unexplored desert, supposed to be inhabited by a few miserable tribes of Indians." Such was the general idea of the interior even upon this coast, and little er nothing was known of it until the late discoveries by prospectors, guided by an Indian known as "Napear Jim," to whom the honor of the discovery of this rich chloride belt is said to belong. The partial explorations made thus far have not only upset all preconceived ideas of the geographical aspect of the country, but have exploded some of the most elaborate and hitherto universally received theories of geologists and scientific men regarding the presence and general tendency of argentiferous velus. Instead of a sage-brash desert and barren bills, South-Eastern Nevada was found to be an elevated, men itainous tract of country, well watered and timbered, pussessing a soil rich, black and loamy, more resembling the bottom lands along our Western rivers than any portion of country yet known west of the Rocky Mountains, and giving every indication of being capable of supporting a large population agriculturally inclined. Geologists have always considered the presence of limestone as a sure indication of the absence of large deposits of precious metals; but at Treasure Hill we find alternate layers of quartz and limestone of flinty hardness, in perpendicular strata, side by side, the quartz very rich in silver, and even the limestone containing almost enough to pay for working. The popular idea heretofore has also been that silver was always found in a well-defined ledge, having a general direction from north to south, forming a vast chain of deposits extending through both continents. But at White Pine no well defined lead like the Comstock has been found; on the contrary, Treasure Hill stands at the head of three ranges, the middle one, called the Base Metal Range, yielding an abundance of argentiferous galena, and the other two ranges containing mines as rich as any in Washoe, with but a very small per cent of galena, thus apparently overturning the "one ledge" theory, and setting our geologists again adrift upon the uncertain s dians." Such was the general idea of the interior even upon this coast, and little or nothing was known of it un-

taken from a single tun of selected ore. All the rock of this mine is worked by what is known as the Fryebourg or dry crushing process, the roasting however, being just sufficient to deprive the ore of all moisture. Forty men are now employed in the mine who extract the ore as fast as the mills now erected can reduce it. The Company have two mills of 10 and 12 stamps respectively now in operation, and one of 20 stamps building. With the usual fatality attending discoverers, Eberhardt sold out for a few hundred dollars before the mine had been thoroughly prospected, and it is now held by seven men, sole owners of the millions already exposed in this great treasure-house of nature. One of the owners (Frank Wheeler) is well known as the one to whom the emissaries of the California Bank applied to negotiate for the purchase of this mine, after that institution had swallowed all the mines on the Comstock. Wheeler listened to the offer of purchase, and turning to the agent announced to him that it was "the intention of the present owners to first pay off the National Debr, and then to buy up the inflated little concerns that had the conceit to attempt to purchase the Eberhardt mine.

Many other rich mines have already been opened, among which are the Enterprise, the Virginia, the Aurora, &c. The creo of the first averages \$150 per tun, mill process, and is worked by the ordinary wet crushing method at an expense now of about \$40 per tun, which will be reduced as facilities for crushing increase. No water has yet been struck in any of the mines on Treasure Hill, is 1,500 feet below the city, and can be reached by a footpath about a mile in length, but the wagon road between the two towns is four miles in length, the abrupt descent making a zigzag road necessary. On Christmas day last all the ladies then living in there. Now the schools contain more than 100 children, seven in number, were present at a ball given there.

Hamilton, seven in number, were present at a ball given there. Now the schools contain more than 150 children, and the number is increasing by new arrivals daily.

The Base Metal Range, as has already been stated, heads at Treasure Hill, between two ranges of silve has been stated.

The Base Metal Kange, as has already occurred at Treasure Hill, between two ranges of sliver-bearing quartz. It is 12 miles long, extending in a northerly direction, and has at least one peak higher than Treasure Hill, jutting up above the line of perpetual snow. For some mouths after the discovery of the Eberhardt, this range was avoided on account of the great preponderance some mouths after the discovery of the Essenary, this range was avoided on account of the great preponderance of galena necessitating the smelting process in order to extract the base or precious metals; recently, however, many claims have been taken up upon it, and assays show that its ore at some points contains \$1.000 per tun in silver. White pine, nut pine, and mountain mahogany are the principal woods of this region, and in the Patterson district, 60 miles south of Treasure Hill, is an abundance of timber that ents "saw-legs" 20 feet in length and from one to two feet square. The kind known as white pine differs materially from the pine of the East, being very brittle, and breaking almost as readily across the grain as lengthwise. Saw-mills are being receted, and lumber that during the early excitement sold for \$500 per thousand feet, has now declined to \$100. Shanties and tents are disappearing, and being replaced by more substantial but rough houses of wood and stone. The nut pine, milling and smelting furnaces, is of too stunted a growth to be available for building.

NEWSPAPERS AND SUNDAY WORK.

The Sunday law agitation in Pittsburgh,

NEWSPAPERS AND SUNDAY WORK.

The Sunday law agitation in Pittsburgh, Penn., is furnishing themes for many sermons as well as editorials. The Rev. W. H. Locke, pastor of a Methodist Church, referred to the press last Sunday as follows:

"The most Christian printer is a compulsory Jew, and will not work on Saturday because he must work on Sunday. I have no sympathy with those persons who are constantly bewailing the profligacy of the press. The press is to-day the right hand power of law and order, of education and religion. But I must charge it upon the daily press, that upon its head rests the onus of much of this public and semi-legalized Saibath desceration. The demand of the press for the laiest news, that laughs at expense, or labor, or sacrifice; that sends a man to China or Japan as it would to the next assize town—it is this demand of the newspaper that is the metive power that keeps the Sunday express train running on the track; that opens the door of the Post-Office; and is itself the electric current that causes the ceaseless click of the telegraph. How are we to emancipate this vast army of workingmen from the demoralization of Sanday labor! How are we to reach the four or five hundred men of these cities thus engaged, whose presence at home in the family circle, and here in the sanctuary, would be so potent for good! The reading public, grown to be so germand, would not be satisfied with five papers a week, and the first want of the Christian merchant on Monday is the newspaper, printed for his benefit, and while he is at church on Sanday. You cannot ignore this question, my brethren; and you cannot have a proper observance of the Sabbath until we at least entering to settle it. And having spoken of the evil so planly, I consider it equally my duty to suggest a remedy. If the public mast have its present quantum of reading—and I believe that any reform in that direction would he as unwise as it is impossible—if the merchant cannot arrange his stocks or adjust his percentum without the home and forei it is impossible—if the merchant cannot arrange his stocks or adjust his percentum without the home and foreign reports of Saturday's doings; if that Monday foreign reports of Saturday's doings; if that Monday morning paper puts in motion the railroad car, and the post-office, and the telegraph; and if its issue requires the labor of a hundred men, taken from the family and from the sanctuary—why, then, give us our present Monday morning paper on Sunday morning; threw all this enormous labor in all these departments back on to Saturday; let the omission in the papers' issue occur on Monday, that the press pay stand still on Sunday. For I tell you, my brethren, that it were infinitely better that your journal should be dated on Sunday, and brought to your door on Sunday, and read on Sunday, than that it should be dated as it now is, on Monday, and yet at such a cost to good morals and right public opinion, and the proper observance of the Sabbath, it should be printed on Sunday."

In commenting upon the above, The Pittsburgh Commercial suggests a demand for a Monday newspaper, which

In commenting upon the above, The Pittsburgh Commercial suggests a demand for a Monday newspaper, which throws much of the responsibility directly upon the religious community and upon the pulpit. It is not alone that the church soing merchant and broker must have the freshest market and financial reports, procurable on Sunday, in his Monday morning's paper, but the demand for Sunday labor comes from those high on the road to ecclesiastical preferment. No inconsiderable part of the Sanday work performed by the reporters, profreeders, and sompositors is done in getting ready for the press reports of serimons, antiversary meetings, missionary addresses, and church dedications held on Sunday. These reports are demanded by the religious public—and this same public, as we happen to know very well, is loud this same public, as we happen to know very well, is loud in its complaints should the quantity or quality of she Sunday work performed for their edification fail below a somewhat exaggerated estimate of the imparance of the

Gamma Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society met on Friday in the College of the City of New York and initiated nine new members; Mosers. Wm. E. Geyer, John Claffin, Ed. Morse Shepard, E. T. His.cock, W. T. McGercken, Charles J. J. Nehrbas, Hov, and P. Wilds, Marcus Tully, and Theodore F. Miller.

GENERAL NOTES.

Brigham Young thinks that he can get iron to Salt Lake City cheaper via San Francisco than via New-York and Omaha

One of the sensation stories that has recently been circulated in the West, is to the effect that "Thirteen hundred of the wealthy daughters of New-York are admitted every year to an assign for drunkards. The fact is that there is only one such assign in this State, and that no woman ever applied for admission to it. It contains only about 80 patients.

Autonio Romero, a Spaniard of San Francisco left that city a few days ago with two young ladies. daughters of Felix Espinoza, another Spaniard. Having fallen in love with the older one, 20 years of age, he induced the younger, 14 years old, to accompany them; and then, to prevent interference by their father, caused has arrest for alleged assault and battery.

A subscription paper was circulated in Omaha for the first time on the afternoon of the 25th ult., for the purpose of raising a bonus, to be given to any hotel company which will build in that city a hotel at a cost of not less than \$159,000, and \$8,000 was subscribed in a few hours, and the remainder of the \$30,000, white it was pro-posed to raise, has probably been pledged before this

At a recent meeting of the Madison County, Iowa, Board of Supervisors, the following highly original account was submitted for payment, but falled to get through: "Madison County to ____, Dr., \$50. For making the wedding for _____, and getting her maried, and slearing the county of any further charge on her account, and placing her on a good moral and religious foundation."

In August, 1866, Capt. H. O. Winsor of the American ship Intrepid, set adrift on the Pacific Ocean American saip Intrepid, set adrift on the Pacific Otean in old boat, one "Tom," a Greek. When the Intrepid arrived in Sau Francisco the captain was arrested, and tried for marosning, but nothing was ever heard of Tom until early in June, when a gentleman arrived in Sau Francisco who had seen him recently in Tabiti. The poor fellow suffered severely both while drifting in the open boat, and after he landed out Easter Island, from which he was rescued by a vessel and taken to Tabiti, where he has since resided. Pacific Railroad spikes seem likely to be-

come as common as Atlantic Cable charms were two or three years ago. The New-Bedford Standard says that pir. Duff, one of the Directors of the Union Pacific Rail-road, was in that city the other day on a visit, and had with him the gold spike said to have been the last one driven on the Pacific Railroad. From its appearance, it is evident that it was driven about as much as corner stones are "laid" by public dignitaries. The marks of two very light taps of the hammer can be seen on it. Mr. Duff, one of the Directors of the Union Pacific Rail-A company is boring in St. Louis (Gratiot

County), Mich., for salt. The well is already 200 feet in depth, about 80 feet of which has been bored through a bed of quicksand. Since then several feet of gravel have been found, and now, from appearances, selid rock has been struck, and from the top of the tubing there flows, with much force, a splendid stream of pure water of the temperature of 50° Fahrenheit. The elizens have offered the company as high as \$1,000 for the well for watering the village. The company, however, refaxed the offer, and are still sinking for sait, which they are quate confident of fluding. dent of finding.

While the pastor of the Franklin-st. Church, in Somerville, Mass., was offering prayer on last Sunday morning, a gray squirrel was discovered on one of the beams overhead. After carefully measuring the distance beams overhead. After carefully measuring the distance between his stand-point and a neighboring cornice, he made the leap; but as the cornice was only a fresco, he fell to the floor, and having run through several ships, creating consternation among the fair occupants, arrived at the pulpit just as the "Amen" was reached. The clergyman endeavored to drive the little fellow into the vestry, but he ran down the other aisle, and was finally captured in an ante-room.

Several cowardly attacks have recently been made on Chinese immigrants as they were landing in San Francisco. The last outrage was committed on some of the passengers of the Great Republic, last week, who the passengers of the Great Republic, last week, who were assailed with stones as they passed through the streets. It is not reported that any of them were seriously injured, but a white man who took their part was badly beaten. The Alla says: "A class of our population imagine that the Chinamen cause pecuniary loss to them, but this is a mistake as gross as that of the teamsters who supposed they would be ruined by the railroads. The Chinamen add much to the value of real estate, to the commerce, to the consumption, to the agricultural production, and to the manufacturing industry of this coast, and if they were driven out poor white men would find that wages would be lower, employment more difficult to get, and the value of property less than at present."

The detectives of Milwaukee are "working up" a curious case of deception and robbery. A servant girl living with a family near that eity, visited, last Spring, a band of Gypsics and visited, last Spring, a band of Gypsies and had her "fortune" told by one of them. The crafty old woman to whom she applied after one or two interviews told her that she must not marry a certain person—naming a respectable young farmer to whom she was engaged—that if she did, great harm would come to her, but that a brave heart was dying for her love—that if would come in the shape of a young man with a dark eyand black, shining locks—that the young man would love and wed her—would turn out to be something or other in disgnise, and her life would be so full of happiness that a drop more would spill out. Soon after, she saw a man answering to the above description wandering about the farm, became acquainted with him and finally cioped with him. On arriving at Chicago he robbed her of the little money she had saved and left her. She found work in Chicago and remained there until a week ago when her old lover found her out and married her.

A new kind of sectional canal-boat has been

A new kind of sectional canal-boat has been invented and tried with success between Buffalo and Albany. Each section is a distinct boat-in fact, any two canal-boats of ordinary construction may be coupled by this arrangement without any preliminary change ithem. The coupling, which is the only new feature, consists of a bar, rigidly attached by one end to the stem of the forward section, and the other end turning upon pivot in the bow of the rear section. An ordinary stealing wheel is connected by chains to this bar in such manner that the stearman, with his hund on the wife. ing wheel is connected by chains to this bar in such a manner that the steersman, with his hand on the wheel, has perfect control over both sections. No raider is ned while the sections remain connected, the rear section acting as a radder. The advantages chained for the invention are that two canal-boats coupled together by this arrangement can be managed by the same crew recaired for a single boat, and towed with an addition of only about 30 per cent of the power required to move one boat. But it is by the application of steam that the fall advantages are expected to be obtained. An engine and wheel placed in the stern of the last section will not only move the entire craft, but tow another sectional boat of the same canacity. Thus the two boats, with a total carrying capacity of \$2,000 bushels of corn, are expected to be moved with one engineer and two steersman to manage them.

A laborer named Shales, while excavating,

A laborer named Shales, while excavating, on Monday, for a cellar-way at a house on Easterly-ave., Auburn, N. Y., struck upon a large piece of ancient pottery, which rested on a nest of small bowlders, and within quite a large deposit of wood coals. It was about three feet below the surface of the ground, which had not been stirred there, except by slight plowing, since the settlement of the country by the whites. It was evident from the shape, thickness, and position of the vessel, that it was placed there for cooking purposes, in a cavity in the ground dug out for that purpose, and that the deposit of wood from time to time under and around it. The Aderthiser says: It has been ascrained, we believe, that the Mexican Indians, usually called Alieghans, who used that kind of pottery for coooking purposes, were driven away from Fort Hill by the Iroquois during the century previous to the discovery of America by Columbus. According to that computation, this piece of pottery must have been placed where it was found at least 450 year ago. As the pottery of the ancient Alleghans is clearly distinguishable from all others, it being two inches thick and composed very largely of pulverized mica and film-stone, this discovery furnishes another item of evidence that the mound-builders of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys did come up as far as Auburn before they were repulsed. small bowlders, and within quite a large deposit of wood

CHRISTIANITY IN MEXICO.

J. Glentworth Butler, Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, has published a communication touching the labors of the Union in Mexico. He says :

munication touching the labors of the Union in Mexico. He says:

"In September, the Directors determined upon mangurating a mission enterprise in the capital of Mexico, and pledard \$10,000 for its support during the year. In December, under their appointment, the Rev. C. Henry Riley left, and with him was sent a large press, for use in publishing tracts, and also a weekly journal, in the interest of Protestant civilization, as well as Christianity. Upon his arrival, Mr. Riley was warrally welcomed by prominent officials, and has had their sympathy, as one where a mission promises the greatest good to Mexico. He has found men in abundance qualified to aid him in the work of printing, and in all parts of the missionary work. From the press sent out, Mr. Riley has already issued thousands of four different tracts prepared by himself as well as a stirring weekly newspaper, conducted by a native assistant, in the interest of an evangelical Christianity. These are being readily diffused in the capital, and through the country everywhere, producing marked effect."

Mr. Riley writes: "The influence of the evangelical thought and liberal ideas of the United States has been gradually leavening this country with a desire for something like American civilization to take the place of the ideality, fanaticism, immorality, and false teaching of the Romish priesthood. At length the Liberal pasty, writing the words, 'Liberty of worship and entire severance of Church and State,' in its constitution, has nationalized the Roman Church property, worth about two hundred millions of dollars; emptied and soliched all convents; prohibiled processions and ecclesiastical rubes in the streets; declared civil marriages to be lawful. Today, besides these two parties, a third, formed of carness evangelical Christians, counting already its martyrs, has been raised up by God's blessing through the exculation and reading of the Bible."

The Duke of Argyll is said to have made a proposal to pay to the Imaum of Oman the 40,000 crowns in return for the hearty cooperation of Zanzibar in put-ting down the East African slave trude. Le Tymps mentions some American works of

art on Exhibition in Paris. There are two portraits of President Grant, one by Healy, the other by Miss Esther Wilson of Richmond. A portrait of the Hon. Auson Bur-lingame has been painted by Edward May of New-York, The receipts of the great French Steamship

Company, the Messageries Imperiales, last year were \$9,098,000, gold, and the expenses, including sinking fund and assurances, \$7,820,000, which affords a dividend of 10 per cont.